## THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

SECRETARY PRELINGBUYSES ABLY MEETS MANY OF THE OBJECTIONS TO IT. Louisiana Sugar Will Not Suffer Under Its

Operations, and New Markets for Our Manufactured Tobacco are Secured-The Treaty Entirely in Line With Precedents.

The following letter in regard to the Spanish treaty has been written by Secretary Frelinghnysen, and was sent yesterday to the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relatious:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHING-ron, Dec. 23, 1884-To Hon. John F. Millen, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (sonato)—Sir: I have received your letter asking whether there are any political considerations important to this country, relating to the treaty between the United Statesand Spain, as to Cuba and Porto Rice, and also inquiring of me whether I have any suggestions to make in answer to the objections to the treaty, which you assume I have noticed. The negotiation of this convention was undertaken pursuant to the policy which had already received the sanction of congress, manifested by appropriations originating in the house for commissioners to negotiate a commercial convention with Mexico, and for a commission to Central and South America to ascertain the means of festering more intimate relations of amity and commerce with them. The same policy had obtained the approval of the senate by its ratification of the convention with Mexico.

The convention mow before you in its political aspect is of importance. Some have thought that there is a disposition in the United States looking to the annoxation of Cuba. Such action would be unwise for reasons which are apparent to your committee, for, even could it be accomplished by general consent, our institutions would be endangered by this beginning of a colonial system or by an incorporation into our body politic of a large population not in entire sympathy with our governmental aims and methods. The treaty removes the cames of complaint as to the treatment of our citizens Foreign Relations (senate)—Sir : I have received your letter asking whether there

The treaty removes the causes of com-plaint as to the treatment of our citizens and their property in Cubs and Porto Rico which have heretofore lead to seri-

Rico which have heretofore lead to serious discussion between the two governments, and by bringing the island into close commercial connection with the United States confers upon us and upon them all benefits which would result from annexation were that possible.

The convention with Spain is one of a series of international engagements. Following the reciprocity treaty with Mexico it opons the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico to our products. The treaty with Santo Domingo opens those of that republic, and the pending negotiations with the Central American states and with Columbia tend to the same object.

republic, and the pending negotiations with the Central American states and with Columbia tend to the same object. In conjunction with these the treaty with Nicaragus for the construction of an interoceanic canal, while bringing the most distant parts of our country into closer relations, opens the markets of the west coast of South America to our trade, and gives us at our doors a customer able to absorb a large portion of those articles which we produce in return for products which we cannot profitably raise.

Now let me refer to some of the objections made to the Spanish convention. It is said that we thereby give up a revenue on sugar from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in return for a reduction of duties upon our products imported into Cuba and Porto Rice, estimated on the basis of the existing traffic at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The relinquishment of ravanue, when for the public good, is in the line of the national policy hitherto. It was done in the case of tea and coffee, which by the act of May 1, 1872, were placed upon the free list without attempt to obtain therefor any equivalent whatever, and solely in obedience to the popular demand for a "free breakfast table." By this means the treasury of the United has lost during the past twelve years a and solely in obedience to the popular demand for a "free breakfast table." By this means the treasury of the United has lost during the past twelve years a revenue of some \$144,000,000 on coffee alone; and, besides, let us not forget that Brazil availed itself of the action of this government to impose a tax upon coffee, which deprived the people of this country of the benefit of our tariff reductions. Arricle V of this convention prevents similar action by Spain. The treaty now under consideration tends to cheapen the cost of the necessaries of life by reducing the cost of a staple of daily consumption, of which we are obliged to import each year nearly one hundred millions in value to make up for the inmillions in value to make up for the inadequate production of our own soil,
which amounts to only about 12 per
centum of the whole consumption, and
at the same time we scorre a growing market for our products in the Spanish Antilles, coupled with especial privileges to our merchant marine. It is also said that the importation of free sugar from Cubs and Porto Rico, when added to our domestic production and to the importa-tion from the Sandwich Islands, will fall short of the quantity preded for home short of the quantity needed for home short of the quantity needed for home consumption, and the price will be ruled by that of the part remaining liable to duty, so that the profit from the removal of duty will go to the Cuban and Porto Rico planter, and not to the consumers in this country.

If this argument be true the treaty will not effect the price of sugar in Louisiana. The price of a commodity is lessened by the supply being greater than the demand. But it is frank to say that other conventions have been negotiated

other conventions have been negotiated or are in process of negotiation which will provide an adequate importation from

regions.
sin, the privileged introduction of removing protection from the American product and manufacture. As to this, it seems enough to say that the convention leaves a discrimination against the imported article of from four to five times the internal revenue duties on the American product, and secures a market hitherto denied for the special manufactures of these of in which we aveal and tures of tobacco in which we excel, and which command a profitable market wherever their importation is permitted. A reduction is urged in many quarters of the internal revenue tax on the manloss of some \$25,000,000 annually to the tigation.

This treasury.

This treasy, taken with the others of the same character, stimulates our gentless the same character. the same character, stimulates our gen-eral experts, and thereby promotes the interest of our manufactures. Again, it is urged that the increased exportation which these treaties may secure will not water these tracties may secure with noe equal the loss of revenue on the imported articles. But these articles of import are produced within our territory sparingly, or not at all, or of different grades not satisfying the public demand, and it is of the essence of wise protection to forego duties upon these and to impose them upon those manufactures which may be profitably fostered by impeding foreign competition. Not only do these conven-tions do this, but they enlarge the foreign market for our surplus productions which it is the policy of protection to secure, and they stimulate our commer-

secure, and they stimulate our commer-cial operations and our carrying trade by reserving to our vessels the enjoyment of the privileges conceded.

Again, your attention is drawn to arti-cles XX and XXI, establishing such guarantee of personal treatment as will insure safety to the interests of our citi-

Another line of adverse argument re-mains to be considered. It is said that this class of treaties is an infringement upon the constitutional rights of congress, in that they change duties prescribed by law. This argument is advanced against all, including the convention with Mexico, beyond half, waits legislation to carry it into effect.

The claim that the Mexican treaty is un-

constitutional, because it affects the reve-

constitutional, because it affects the revenue and did not originate in the house of representatives, is singularly untenable. It did so originate. The first action of this government toward its negotiation was the appropriation by congress "for the salaries and expenses of a commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico, a sum not exceeding \$29,000, to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States" (sundry civil appropriation set, Ana. 7, 1882), and under this authority Gen. Grant and Mr. Trescot were appointed commissioners, and negotiated the treaty. The senate introduced an amendment that the legislation of congress should be necessary to give it force. This rule, the precedent for which is found in previous treaties of this character, has been followed in the subsequent treaty negotiations, and the steps taken therete have been conducted under the sanction given by congress to the general policy of fostering intimate trade with the neighboring countries.

I observe that a constitutional amendment has been introduced in congress that the senate and house of representatives shall be joined to the executive as the treaty-making power. Such an amendment would not avoid the necessity of the executive conducting the necessity of the executive conducting the necessity of the executive conducting the necessity of the executive of course,

amendment would not avoid the neces-sity of the executive conducting the ne-gotiations for a treaty, subject of course, to the ratification of the co-ordinate branch. The prerogative of the house of ropresentatives has in all these treaties been abundantly secured by a provision that they should not take effect until a bill originating in the house had made the laws affecting the revenue conform therete.

bill originating in the house had made the laws affecting the revenue conform thereto.

The precedents are against the position that negotiations of this class are unconstitutional. From the foundation of the government, beginning with the time when the administration was in the hands of the men who framed the constitution itself, and may therefore, be assumed to have best understood its import and scope, public treaties affecting the revenues have been concluded by the provident and carried into effect by the legislation of congress without admission of a doubt as to the entire constitutionality of the proceedings. A few examples among many may be sited. First in order comes the treaty of 1791 with Great Britain, which stipulated for commercial Britain, which stipulated for commercial set limitations upon the imposition of tonnage dues on British vessels by congress. The treaty of 1803 with France for the acquisition of Louisiana stipulated for special favors to French and Spanish goods and vessels in the coded territory during a series of twelve years, not with standing any general regulations as to trade as a series of the condition which connotwithstanding any general regulations as to trade and Savigations which con-gress might at The treaty of 1815 not with standing any caseral regulations as to trate and sections which congress unight a few treaty of 1815 with Great arms a changed existing legislation as to discreminating duties. The treaty of 1804 with France contains special tariff provisions. The Canadian reciprocity treaty with Great Britain of 1804, and the reciprocity treaty of 1875 with the Hawaiian Islands, both contained the provision that they should not become operative until the necessary laws to carry them into effect should have been enacted by congress. In respect of all these treaties the required legislation was passed. In short, the precedents are in favor of the constitutional negotiation of treaties affecting the revenues by the president, subject to approval by the senate, and to the legislative co-operation of congress in carrying out their provisions.

The only object which the executive has had in view in the negotiations of the conventions now awaiting the action of congress has been the heat interact of the

the result aimed at will be reached.

If the Spanish treaty does not meet the approval of the legislative branch of the government the representatives of the popular will cannot fail, I trust, to perceive that the President has made an earnest effort to remove from the field of dispute a subject of contention, as far as Cuba is concerned, and to secure lasting and increasing benefit to our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, and to the people of the union, and full protection to the persons and property of our citizens abroad. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

be, sir, your obedient servant, FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN. Brooks & Dickson to Dissolve Part-

nership. New York, Dec. 26.—The fact that the firm of Brooks & Dickson is to be dissolved causes much gossip in theatrical circles. The firm did a large and presumably safe business. It had been in existence for some years. Last fall James A. Randall, of Detroit, was admitted as a A. Randall, of Detroit, was aumitted as a partner. He had previously been interested in the business, and by the new arrangement he was to put \$15,000 into the firm. Of this amount he actually contributed \$9,087. Mr. Dickson said to day that Mr. Brooks had brought a suit to that Mr. Brooks had brought a suit to dissolve the partnership, owing to mis-understandings between himself and Mr. Randall. The appointment of a receiver was asked for, who would wind up the concern. This action was not owing to any financial embarrassments, and it is expected that the business of the firm will conclude the suiness of the firm

Pursuing the Chicago Election Swin-

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- About fifty prominent citizens met this afternoon to con-sult in regard to the further prosecution of the investigation into the recent tion frauds in the eighteenth ward. tobacco at reduced duties has been objected to, as reducing the revenue and removing protection from the American product and manufacture. As to this, it seems enough to say that the convention leaves a discrimination against the imported article of from four to five times the internal revenue duties on the model abscribe \$500, and would predat the last dollar he area. clew. Murray Netson said the thing missing was money; that he would subscribe \$500, and would pledge the last dollar he owned, if necessary. M. E. Stone, editor of the Daily News, said the committee of five had evidence that render it certain that Gallagher forged the tally sheet, and that Gallagher, Mackin, and one other person, who was known, had stuffed the ballet box with fraudulent ballets. The sum of \$6,500 was subscribed to push the invesnfacture of tobacco, and this would be a \$6,500 was subscribed to push the inves-

> Status of the Hocking Valley Strike PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 26,-This afternoon two young men were found at the Union depot, who had just come from the Hocking valley. They gave some new facts about the miners strike. The facts about the miners' strike. The young men, or rather the unmarried men, they say, were leaving that section by hundreds. Some are now at work in the Pittsburg district, "There is no doubt," said one "that the miners will finally win. Contributions have been coming in during the week from labor organizations all over the country. The young men during the week from labor organizations all over the country. The young men who left several weeks ago have commenced to send back a portion of their carnings. Last week the donations were much larger than ever before. There are none starving in the region now. The Hungarians and Italians are not giving satisfaction, and I think a compromise could readily be effected."

Five Years for Killing His Uncle, WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 26.—Geunther Schnelle, who killed his uncle, Dr. G. Schuchart, in March, 1883, and who was recently found guilty on his second trial of voluntary mansiaughter, was to-day sentenced to the maximum penalty for this crime—five years' imprisonment. In pronouncing sentence Judge Boyd ex-pressed regret that the jury had placed it beyond his newer to ally a present cently found guilty on his second trial beyond his power to affix a severe pen-alty, and gave it as his opinion that Schnelle was guilty of murder in the first

## FRESH CAPITOL GOSSIP.

OPINIONS AND EXPRESSIONS GATHERED

The Trouble That is Likely to Occur Over th Adoption of the Nicaraguan Treaty-A Lonisiana Congressman's First Sieigh Ride -Kx-Senator Thurman Called to Albany.

."There's going to be a big fight over the Nicaragua treaty," said a southern sena-tor yesterday; "it promises to be the event of the session. The adoption of the treaty a few of the ministers may resort to the ancient method of inviting senators and members to banquets as the shortest way of securing their friendship. But the congressman of to-day is not reached through the stomach as he was in the time of Sam Ward. He is shy of dinners, entortainers, and tobbyists, He is apt to insist on a direct and open conference if the diplomates want to talk about the treaty. There is no doubt that the opposition of foreign governments will incite congress to the ratification of the treaty. Americans do not like the idea of being dictated to by European nations. The dictum of the London Times, declaring that the United States must not ratify the treaty, is only an argument in its favor. There are senators who may not be so wedded to the treaty, but who will vote for it because it is opposed by the European monarchies. Even if it involved the danger of war they would favor it, for there are people in congress, as well as out of it, who are not adverse to extending American territory toward and beyond the equator. But a strong opposition will doubtless be aroused against the treaty, and there is likely to be a bitter fight in congress. The strong probability, however, is that it will be ratified."

HIS FIRST SLEIGH RIDE.

A Louisiana member came into the barber shop at Willard's yesterday with his head bandaged, a plaster on his nose, his left hand tied up with a handerchief, and one leg of his pantaloous half torn off. He wanted to be patched up and brushed off. "I have just taken my first sleigh ride," said he, with a ghastly smile, "In southern Louisiana where I live snow has only fallen twice in twenty-two years, and then not thick enough to cover the ground. That's the reason I like Louisiana. D—n a country that has smow. You see, I thought it would be a grand thing to take a sleigh ride with the merry jingle of the bells and all that. Morry devils! I'll take the jingle of a horse car bell every time in preference. By the time we got to the Soldiers' home my hands were so stiff that I HIS FIRST SLEIGH RIDE. home my hands were so stiff that I could hardly hold the reins, and I would have bet money and I would have bet money that my ears and nose were entirely gone. Coming back the east wind crept down my back like a swamp ague, and my testh chattered until the gold plugs fell out. Coming down a hill on the Seventh street has had in view in the negotiations of the conventions now awaiting the action of congress has been the best interest of the republic, and in endeavoring to realize this, the intimations of the purposes and desires of congress have served as aguides. As the action of the executive, so taken, is in every case to be subject to the definition of the senate and the representations of the people, I do not doubt that the result aimed at will be reached.

If the Sanaish treaty does not meet the and with great effort extricated my man-gled remains from the debris of the sleigh. That's the reason I say—bless a country that has snow."

MORE ABOUT RANDALL'S VISIT. A Georgia member sat in the reading room at the Metropolitan last night and discussed Mr. Randall's visit to the south. discussed Mr. Randali's visit to the south.
"They are giving entirely too much importance to that little trip," said he. "Mr.
Randall will leave here to-morrow night and he will return by Jan. 5. This will give him six days in the south, which he will utilize to make speeches at Louis-wille, Nashville, Birmingham, and Chatta-nooga. I would like know what great revolution in public sentiment Mr. Ran-dall can arouse in six days! The tariff re-visers are scared without cause. The visers are scared without cause. The tariff is an old issue, and the people have convictions that cannot be changed by the plausible figures of a theorist from a distant state. Mr. Randall will have a good time; free traders and protectionists will flock to see him; but he will make no converts. To rate his visit as a political event of importance is absurd."

A RUMOR ABOUT THURMAN.

There is a rumor among the politicians in Washington that Mr. Cleveland has invited ex-Senator Thurman to visit Albany. The report has excited much comment, and a number of leading democrats express the belief that Thurman is to be offered a piace in the cabinet, though, of course, the rumor of an invitation from Cleveland still lacks confirmation. Of the two Ohio statesmen, Thurman and Pendieton, the great majority of democratic congressmen would prefer to see the former in the cabinet. A BUMOR ABOUT THURMAN.

They Were All Photographed by Stealth.

New York, Dec. 26 .- Chief Drummond. of the secret service, has noticed that the numerous friends of Carlo Fornaui, the alleged counterfeiter, have taken an exalleged counterfeites, have taken an ex-traordinary interest in the examination of the prisener. It occurred to Mr. Drummond that the pictures of those very much interested Italians might be of use to him some day. So to-day, when they were all intently listening to a colloguy between the lawyers, the photographs were instantaneously taken by the apparatus which has been concealed in United States Commissioner Shields's

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

-W. H. Thorndike, the noted Boston surgeon, is dead. —A dispatch from Rome says Dr. Duryer has been appointed bishop of Natchitoches, La. -The shoemakers strike in Philadelphia ended yesterday, most of the factories starting

There was no collision between the grange —The charred and decomposed body of a man was found in a manure pit at Ellis's livery stable, Philadelphia, yesterday.

—Judson E. Parce, aged 40 years, postmaster and storckeeper at South Ose Ie. Chemango county, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself.

—A 20,000 barrel oil tank at West Junction, five miles from Elmirs, N. Y., exploded yes-terday morning with such force that mirrors were broken in the inter city. Because of a quarrel which he had with sweetheart, Eilie Millard, while sleigh rid Incon Christmas, George Seward shot himself at Pottsville, Pa., yesterday. He may recover, —Thomas Van Valin, aged 194 years, 11 months, and 18 days, shed as Syracuse, N. Y., Christmas day, He was a pensioner of the war of 1812, and had lived in Syracuse fifty-two

Years.

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., says that all stories that the Union Facilie Railroad company is in distress for money with which to meet January and February interest are simply preposterous.

simply preporterous.

—By representing themselves as relatives of the deceased, anxious to fool body-snatchers, two students of the kingson (ont.) university induced the sexton of the cametery in which John Chatterson's body had been buried to ald them in removing it from the vanit at night. Chatterson died of a peculiar disease, and the students wanted the body for dissection. No this w. but identify or the whereabouts of the body is been found.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

Scorge Kennau's Graphic Lecture of Camp Life in Northeastern Siberia.

"I assure you I don't sing these songs because I think they are pretty or that I have any mistaken notion that I can sing, but simply to show you how the Siberian Kazaks amuse themselves in the long winter." Mr. George Kennan was delivering his second lecture on Siberia at the Congregational church last night, and had just finished one of the peculiarly monotonous melodies men-tioned. Arctic adventures should furnish tor yesterday; "is promises to be the event of the session. The adoption of the treaty involves a distinctive American policy that will be offensive to nearly all the European nations. There is no doubt that the various foreign diplomates have been instructed by their governments to use all available means to defeat its ratification. Some of these are already moving in the matter by seeking interviews with influential members of congress. Perhaps a few of the ministers may resort to the ancient method of inviting senators and members to banquets as the shortest way of securing their friendship. But the congressman of to-day is not reached through the stoach as he was in the time of Sam Ward. He is shy of dinners, entertainers, and lobbyists. He is apt to insist on a direct and open conference if the diplomates want to talk about the treaty. There is no doubt that the opposition of foreign governments will incite congress to the ratification of the treaty. Americans do not like the idea of being dictated to by European nations. The dictum of the European nations. The dictum of the European nations.

The Macnuerchor's Pestival. The Germania Meannerchor's Christ-mas festival filled Abner's hall last evening with hundreds of its members and friends. A magnificent Christmas tree. with its huge branches fairly loaded down with its huge branches fairly leaded down with its peculiar fruition, ornamented the stage, and its varied bleasoms were distributed among the juvenile portion of the merry company present, while the older ones appreciated the excellent musical renditions of the male chorus of the society. Santa Claus, whose lavish hands filled the youthful souls with joy by their liberality, was ably represented by Mr. Chr. Buecheler, who also presented Mr. Emile E. Mori, the leader of the Maennerchor, on behalf of the latter, with a valuable token of their esteem. A ladies' gold watch was voted to the most popular young lady of the society, and carried off by Miss Annie Devantier, while a gentleman's watch was won by while a gentleman's watch was won by Mr. J. Colignon. A ball concluded the enjoyable affair.

The Divided Nebraska Democracy. CHICAGO, Dec. 26.-The Daily News prints the following: Dr. G. L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, ex-member of the national democratic committee for Nebraska, and the original Tilden man of Nebraska, and the original Tilden man of the west, registered at the Grand Pacific hotel yesterday under the name of "Dr. M. L. George, New York." He held a long conference with Mr. S. Corning Judd, the Illinois member of the national democratic committee. It is understood that Dr. Miller is on a political mission to President-elect Clevoland, the object being treasure assurance from Gov. Clevoland. resident-elect Gleveland, the object being to secure assurances from Gov. Cleveland concerning the latter's treatment of the rival factions in Nebraska, headed re-spectively by Dr. Miller and J. Sterling Morton, the late democratic nomines for governor of Nebraska. Dr. Miller expects to secure asy Gov. Tilday's influence. governor of Nebraska. Dr. Miller expects to secure ex-Gov. Tilden's influence in behalf of the Miller faction, and on this basis hopes to wield the public patronage in Nebraska for the next four years. Dr. Miller admitted that he was on his way east, but denied that his trip was of a political charactor. Spéaking of President-elect Cleveland's administration, Dr. Miller expressed the online that it would Miller expressed the opinion that it would be wisely conservative from start to finish He thought that President Cleveland would obey the spirit and text of the civil service laws.

Lost Off Sable Island.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26-The governmen steamer Lansdowne from Sable Island brings intelligence of another disaster on one of the outstretching sand bars, in-volving the loss of six lives. The French brigantine A. S. H., from St. Pierre Miquelon bound to Boston with a cargo of fish, struck on the north side about two miles from the main station lass Fri-day afternoon. Four men were washed away and lost, and two others drowned in attempting to reach the shere during the night. The sole survivor reaches here by the Lansdowne.

Fatally Burned in Trying to Avoid

Freezing.
LANCASTER, PA., Dec. 26.—Oscar Wise. who is employed on a farm near Litiz, was found dying in Miller's wood, not far from that place, about 6 o'clock this morning with both legs in a fire, the flesh was burned off from the hips to the flesh was burned off from the hips to the knees. He was removed to the county hospital, and is not expected to live. His story is that while on his way home last evening he was overcome by the cold, and built a five, but was so benumbed that he fell into the flames and was unable to crawl away.

Spain Willing to Modify the Treaty. MADRID, Dec. 26.-The Spanish government will empower Senor Valera, the minister at Washington, to assent to modifications of the pending Hispano-American treaty if such shall be necessary to can treaty it such shall be necessary to ensure its ratification by the American senate. As the treaty now stands it is proposed to admit free into America sugars not above 16, Dutch standard. Spain, however, will allow the treaty to be medified to the extent of admitting only sugars up to class 13.

Boston Delegates to the Women' Convention. Boston, Dec. 26,-At the meeting of the Woman Suffrage association of Massachusetts held to-day the following dele

gates were appointed to the annual woman's suffrage convention to be held in Washington Jan. 20-22, 1885: Mrs. II. R. Shattuck and Mrs. H. H. Robinson, of Maiden; Mrs. G. W. Simonds, of Boston; Mrs. D. W. Forbes, of Westboro; Mrs. Harriett M. Spaulding, of Lowell, and Mrs. Louisa Bright, of Cambridge.

Fatal Affray at a Wedding Reception LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26 .- Last night at a wedding reception given by a man named White to his son, nine miles from here, the festivities were interrupted by five roughs who came into the houses and nve roughs who came into the houses and committed various indignities. Dan Hays, a farm hand, employed by White, began shooting at the roughs and killed one of them named Charles Blackwell, and seriously wounded another named Ellis. The others escaped and are at large.

Dying at the Age of 103 Years. TITUSVILLE, PA., Dec. 26.—Baltzer Geihrer, a resident of Crawford county for eighty-four years, died at his homyesterday, aged 103 years and 6 months. Deceased was a well-to-do farmer, and lately obtained a legacy of \$20,000 which had lain unclaimed for years in Hucks county. Attention to the legacy was drawn by the publication of the celebration of the celebration of the celebration of the second transfer of the celebration tion of his 100th birthday three years ago last summer, and his title to the money was then discovered.

Still Another Austrian Banker Sui-

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—Josef Zenari, mannger of the Discount bank of Carniola, at Layback, defalcated 70,000 floring. When about to be arrested in the bank to-day be committed saicide with a piston.

SLIDING OVER THE SNOW.

SOME OF THE PAST SCRIGH TEAMS SEEN

The President's Son and Heir Behind a Pair of High Steppers-Some Noted Owners and Drivers of Horses With Speed and a

"The only thing we lack in Washington is a few fast horses," said a well known stableman to a REPUBLICAN reporter who was standing on Willard's hotel front admiring the passing carnival. He had thought that several of the sleighs were pulled by fast nags, but yielded to the superior information of his ' tend and concoded that the pace at which some of the sleighs flew by was The first turnout that attracted the attention of that particular pair of observers was driven by a handsome young

one, but not particularly fast, partly owing to the fact that the sleigh was full, two ladies being half concealed under the "That is Mr. Allan Arthur," said the horseman, "and he handles the ribbons like a veteran."

Wash Nailor came next, looking lone

man with a suspicious resemblance to President Arthur. The team was a showy

Wash Nailor came next, looking lonesome, though he had a young lady with
him. He was "looking for something to
exercise Minnie Palmer with." That
was his passing exclamatory explanation.
He was driving the magnificent black
mare, and had just brought her down the
avenue at a timed 2n20 gait. Varnell's Col.
Hayward, with his 2:34 gait, was passed,
as was Col. Jim Christy, who drove Fannio Jackson and Fearnaught, with their
2:38 record.

nie Jackson and Fearnaught, with their 2:36 record.

"There goes a 'ringer.' You can never tell what pace there is in her." exclaimed the reportorial prompter, as John Sicussa sped past behind a handsome dark colored mare. "He calls her 'Saw-Log Mary,' but she has a name and record of her own that he is keeping back for his own goed reasons."

"What is a "ringer' and why don't

"What is a 'ringer,' and why don't Sioussa show her speed?" innocently asked

"What is a 'ringer,' and why don't Sioussashow her speed?" innocently asked the news man.

"To answer your last question, which covers the first, so long as her top speed is not developed races can be made with owners of horses that, maybe, would not touch her with a forty-foot pole if they knew as much as the man does who is handling those ribbons over her back."
"But there goes a pair of cracking teams," he continued, pointing to the pairs driven by Jesse Brown and Jessup Blair respectively. They were about evenly matched for speed, but the presence of Policeman Breen prevented anything like a "brush" just then.

Harbormaster Sutton was the next that the reporter thought might be driving a fast mare; but Mignonette, though confessedly a "speedy beast," was ruled out by his mentor as "not fast by a good many seconds."

by his mentor as "not fast by a good many seconds."

Maj. George A. Armes drove a friend behind his bay horse, and gave the snowdust to many a more showy turnout.

P. H. Christman, of the Jockey Club, was almost too much muffled up for recognition, but was known by his horse, which was holding his own bravely.

Jim Bensinger sat behind his pacer, "Peanuts," and the turnout was much admired for the horse's apparent speed and handsome action.

Paymaster Smith, Gus Noack, Jim Godden, John Kraft, Ike Gons, and Henry Lansburgh, F. M. Draney, Charley Shelton, Joshus Evans, John Hogan, George S. Parker, and James Powers passed in a bunch about this time, all behind good steeds. Parker had out "Dan Goodall;" Draney drove his "Little Splann;" Hogan, his 5-year-old gelding, and Shelton and Evans a pair of Charles county horses that made some better looking brutes look into the rear end of their cutter.

Walker Blaine was driven by Mr. Rhott behind a handsome grame-colored reading.

look into the rear end of their cutter.

Walker Blaine was driven by Mr. Rhett behind a haudsome cream-colored gelding with a record of 2:26, but he did not make that yesterday. John Clark had his speedy pair out. Dr. Boves drove his Rechester to good time. Col. Thempsen had out his Whalebone and No Color, the fastest pair in the city. Andrew J. Biedler and Fadely were each drawn at good gaits, not taking the snow from more than half the crowd.

Hired sleighs were numerous, and the efforts to get \$5 worth out of their steeds in

an hour produced fair time in animals that were never known to have any before. Every team that was turned in at the sta-bles was eagerly taken by waiting customers, who were glad to have Hobson's choice

and wait their turn for that, too.

The prettiest sight on the avenue was the sleigh of Allison Nailor, drawn by his milk-white Arabians. W. B. Moses, with Gilt Edge and Harry Hill, gave the goby to quite a number of fast flyers.

The les in the River. The river as seen from the wharves has resented a peculiar appearance for the last few days. Yesterday, after the snow storm, the water seemed covered with snow far below the arsenal. The Alexandria ferry boats had quite a time breaking through the ice yesterday till the lower end of the arsonal wharf was reached, when for a while passage was easier. Large blocks of ice covered the river all along the edges of the Washing-ton and Georgetown channels. A small along lying just on the outskirts of the sloop lying just on the outskirts of the chaunel near the arsenal was hommed in chaunel near the arsonal was hommed in among ice cakes, but a tug pulled it safe alongside the dredge working at that point of the river. The work of building a new dock for garbage at the mouth of James creek is at a standstill. Two snow-covered locomotives are standing idly on the tracks, while two immense scows filled with machinery for dredging have been lying idly at this point for two weeks past. About midday some of the ice gave away, which was taken advantage of by about a dozen cyster pungles to proceed down the river. The George Leary arrived late yesterday morning, having no trouble till she got above Alexandria. She was covered with ice from bow to stern.

A Four-in-Hand Bet. Mr. D. Murphy, the livery-stable keeper n Virginia avouue southwest, paid the forfeit of perhaps the last novel election bet in this section Thursday. Mr. Mur-phy made a proposition to Mr. B. Miller, a Gorman shoemaker on Four-and-a-half street southwest, that if Cleveland was elected he would give Miller a turn around the city in the fluest team his atable would afford on Christmas day; and, true to his word, the party, consist-ing of Mr. Miller, John B. Prout, James B. Shearar, and Charles Schaffer started out at 1:30 p. m. in an open landar, at-tached to which were four bay horses, in silver-mounted harness, with Rags, on the box of which, the lines between his fin-gers, sat Murphy in full livery attire. Numerous stops were unde by the narty.

Numerous stops were made by the party, and an all-night time was had. CABLE CATCHES. Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Madrid and throughout southern Spain on The Independence Belge says negotiation tooking to the cession of the New Hebrids slauds by Great Britain to France will shortly be concluded.

se concluded.

Russia is about to transfer her mayal head-quarters in the Black sea from Nikolaicy to classopol. The estimated cost of the trans-er is \$7,00,600.

The Germans of St. Petersburg have called a meeting to protest against the recent action of the refebrag in refinsing Frince Bismarck's request for another assistant in the foreign office. The Germans of Warsaw have sent the prince a patriotic address.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Christmas Entertainments in the Various Churches-The Children Made Happy.

About 100 children, with smiling faces, faced Rev. Alex. Kent in the lecture room of the Universalist church last night, and looked with eager eyes at the mysterious actions of several ladies in an adjoining actions of several ladies in an adjoining room, whom they could see through an open door. Dr. Kent told the children something about Christmas times in Jerusalem centuries ago, and then followed sengs and recitations for an hour. Then the mysterious ladies came out with bundles of candy and gifts in packages which were distributed to the children.

CHRIST CHURCH, GRORGETOWN.

The celebration of the Sunday school f Christ church, Georgetown, more realized the auticipations of those having realized the auticipations of those having the same in charge. The church was filled with the friends of the little ones. The altar was elaborately festooned and arched with evergreens on designs by Dr. F. S. Barbarin. The performance consisted of the presentation of "The Life of Christ," by Hutching, a series of hymns, chants, and carols, interspersed with appropriate Scriptural ins; a series of hymns, chants, and carols, interspersed with appropriate Scriptural readings. The entire performance was thoroughly onjoyed by all present. At its conclusion the school filed down into the lecture room of the church, where an enormous Christmas tree covered with fruits and candies was in waiting. Each of the little folks was romembered in the distribution. The success of the scales. distribution. The success of the celebra-tion was largely due to the energy of Dr. F. S. Barbarin, the choir master.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The Sunday school of the Metropolitan (M. E.) church celebrated its Christmas festival last evening. The most inter esting part of the services was the bringing in of clothing, food, presents, and money for the poor. These contributions amounted to a wagon load of clothing, &c., and about \$15 in money. A Christmas express office received and receipted for the various articles, which were then carried to the platform, where Kris Kringle received them for distribution to the Associated Charities. Then followed a programme of stereopticon views, instrumental music, singing, &c., after which everybody went home happy in the consciousness that it was better to give than to receive. METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

than to receive.

The children of the Sabbath school of The children of the Sabbath school of St. Andrew's church, corner of Fourteenth and Corcoran streets, held their Christmas festival last evening. The church was prottily trimmed with overgreens, and a large tree, elegantly dressed, was placed within the chancel. In front of the gallery were the words, "Unto you is born a Saviour which is Christ the Lord." The exercises consisted of singing and recitations and presentation of presents.

ning and recitations and presentation of presents.

A few invited guests assembled at the "Home," corner of Fourtsenth and S streets northwest, last evening, for the purposes of witnessing the featival exercises by the little folks. The singing of Christmas carols and recitations, after which a play by the larger children, entitled "The False Santa Claus," comprised the exercises for the evening.

There was a very pleasant Christmas

prised the exercises for the evening.

There was a very pleasant Christmas entertainment last evening at the North Presbyterian church, of which Rev. C. R. Ramsdell is pastor. Readings, recitations, music, &c., varied the exercises of the evening, which passed all too quickly for the enjoyment of those present.

Grace P. E. church was well filled last evening with the friends of the Sunday school children, whose faithful attendance during the year was rewarded by Santa Claus, represented by Mr. J. H. Cappel, by an abundant supply of Christmas presents, with which he had loaded his capacious bag to the utmost.

The Sunday school children of the Tabernacle in South Washington were made happy last evening by a Christmas entertainment, and the distribution of presents among them. his capacious bag to the utmost.

Geological Survey Work. In his report of the operations of the geological survey during November last, Director Powell says that the field work of the geographical parties practically

of the geographica. Party of Source Square miles in six countries of rennesses. Party No. 4 surveyed 2,964 square miles in Virginia. Party No. 5 surveyed 2,984 square miles in West Virginia, southeast-ern Virginia, and eastern Kentucky, and ern Virginia, and eastern Kentucky, and
party No. 6 surveyed 3,542 square miles
in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. In the Missouri and Kansas section 15,000 square miles were surveyed.

Definite reports from the Texas party
are wanting, but the work is known to
have progressed satisfactorily.

The third topographical party during

the menth surveyed 2,150 square miles in Nevada, making a total of 6,900 miles surveyed by the party during the field season, in addition to the completion of a map of the San Francisco district. In the geological department Prof. Chamberlain has been engaged in a personal examination at certain points in north-western Illinois and northeastern Iowa of typical remains which would throw light upon the distribution of floes and drift. He has collected a large amount of new and valuable material, and will continue the investigation. Mr. Hill-brand has nearly completed the analysis and determination of a new set of mineral occurring in the San Juan region, whose study promises to afford some most inter-esting information concerning the para-genesis of mineral in veins.

Fences on Public Lands.

Members of the a nate committee on public lands express the opinion that the house bill to probibit the fencing of pub-lic lands will be reported back favorably to the senate, with amendments, soon after the reconvening of congress. The house bill makes it lawful for any citizen or settler to remove such fences at will. or settler to remove such fences at will. This in the opinion of some members of the senate committee does not go far enough, since few settlers would be willing to incur the powerful enmity of the cattle men and cowboys. It has been proposed to amend the bill by re-enacting an old law on the subject requiring the removals of fences to be done by the United States murchal and the military when States marshal and the military when their services are required.

Women at Howard University. Columbia university, it appears, is but

following in the steps of Howard uni-versity, which has thrown its doors open to female students since 1860. The first female physician ever graduated in this district was Dr. Mary D. Spackman in 1872. Dr. Mary A. Parsons, of Cole-brook, N. H., followed in 1874, and in 1877, Frances S. Hillyer, Grace Roberts, and Ennice P. Shadd, the last named coland Eulite's Stady, the last named cor-ored, were given diplomas. Mary E. Hart, Juliet G. Shearer, Anna W. Mc-Cormick, Mary L. Wooster, and Nannie Stafford, the last a colored resident of Elizabeth, N. J., were the later gradu-There are now six female students and eleven colored men in the medical

The Weather To-day. Partly cloudy weather and local monu, north to exist winds, slight rise in temperature, lower barma-

For Sinday—Furthy cloudy weather and occu-sional snows, with slight rise in temperature. Yesterday's thermometric readings, 7 s. m., 1849, 11 s. m., 21.39, 2 p. m., 23.69, 7 p. m., 21.89, 11 p. m., 19.79, maximum, 28.59, mini-mum, 1849.

## THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S PRESENT SURROUND. INGS AND WORK AT ALBANY.

The Executive Mansion and the Stally Occupation of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State-Some of His Peculiarities-What Are His Recreations,

The chief magistrate-elect of the United States stands in one of the proudest positions mortals can reach. Every scrap of information relating to this favorite child of Fortune is eagerly welcomed and read, not only by the people whose suffrages exalted him, but by the inhabitants of all other lands enjoying in common with ourselves those effective means of disseminating information which are perhaps the leading characteristics of the declining century. Grover Cleve land is in the eye of the world, and where he lives, what he does, the daily routine of his official life, his



GOV. CLEVELAND AT WORK. recreations, and, in short, everything re-lating to him, command the widest pos-

sible attention.
To feed this universal appetite for information about him gives the American journalist a considerable element of his contemporary labor. What wonder, therefore, that the chronicler subscribed finds himself in the good city of Albany, rauging about to learn as much as possi-ble of "the man whom the people delight to honor?"

BEAUTIPUL ALBANY.

BEAUTIFUL ALBANY.

This Albany is verily a most interesting place to visit, independently of the associations which it now possesses, as the official home of the present governor of New York, the man who, on March 4, 1885, will be sworn in as president of the great republic. In natural beauty of position it is most favored, rising nearer and nearer still to the blue heavens from the lovely and historic Hudson. The scene is majestic—a city of fine dwellings, showing in frequent variety, public buildings of imposing architecture, and from all points of observation, in its peculiar and conspienous grandeur, the vast capitol building.

THE STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

THE STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

Albanians possess as the chief crustment of their city, this splendid pile, yet incomplete and unpaid for, which an ord school local statesman described to be "a public calamity," seeing that the entire community of the Empire State must pay to finish and maintain its amazing superiority to all other state structures of the kind. Perhaps the opinion of Mr. Clarence Cook with regard to it more aptly embodies that view of vast public expenditures made for the purpose of securing onduring expressions of goulus, which is taken by the culture" reader:

"There is nothing like a great architectural undertaking, with its implied accompaniments of sculpture and painting, to create a love of art in a community, and New York was a series of the create a love of art in a community. THE STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

her behoof,"
'More than twenty-one years ago a senator of New York took the initial step toward the result magnificently towering above this fair city. He proposed the pro-curing of plans for a new capitol, and his proposition was carried.



THE PRESIDENT-ELECT GIONG TO THE CAPITOL THE PREMIEST-ELECT globe TO THE CAPITOL.

From 1797 Albany had continued to be
the capital of the state, but now other
cities eagorly sought the distinction,
New York especially. In 1866, however,
the matter was settled in favor of the
possessor of the privilege, and the next
year excavating was begun looking toward the erection of a building not to
cost more than four million dollars. On
July 7, 1869, the foundation stone of the
projected edifice was laid, and June 24,
1871, amid teeming rain, the Grand Lodge
of Free and Accepted Masons, with 20,000 of Free and Accepted Masons, with 20,000 people around them to admire their people around them to admire their "mystic and wonderful" coremonial, laid the cornerstone. Early in 1879, the building was first used as a seat of legislative wisdom. On Jan. 7, in the same year, the sonate met on the second floor, in a room temporarily adapted for their use, and the assembly in their own spleudid chamber, one artistically fit for deliberations of the gods. Formal occupation with proper popular rejoicings was, however, deferred until Feb. 12. It was not until March 10, 1881, that the senate first sat in their own chamber, senate first sat in their own chamber, one of the most lavishly and curiously one of the most lavishly and curiously adorned rooms in the world; and only in January last did the court of appeals make its quarters in the sumptuous difice which has cost already about \$15.000.000, more or less, and will certainly cost another \$5.000.000 before it will be completed. pleted. It covers more than three acres of ground, is in the style known as free renaissance, has an exterior of granite, and its interior is diversified with a most surprising variety of stone decorations, carved and painted, and effects binarre or artistic cheerful as improvements.

artistic, cheerful or impressively solemn. It is a "blending of all beauties," which however aptly it may represent the com-prehensive scope of modern culture, is almost entirely unappreciated by a con-